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problems of the Reformation period. We shall await with interest the appearance of the second half of this volume, which is to be on "Luther and the German Culture."

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GESCHICHTE DES KÖNIGREICHES JERUSALEM (1100-1291). Von REINHOLD RÖHRICHT. Innsbruck: Verlag der Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1898. Pp. xxviii+1105. M. 30.

CERTAINLY no one else is so well qualified to write the history of the kingdom of Jerusalem as Herr Röhricht. For many years it has been his hobby. Numerous books, pamphlets, and articles from his pen, and especially the "Regesta" of the kingdom, which he published in 1893, have given ample proof of his mastery of the subject. His diligence and perseverance have been remarkable, burdened as he has been with the duties of a *Gymnasiallehrer*. He complains, too, that not all the sources were within his reach; but it can be safely asserted that his work will need little revision, so thorough is his acquaintance with the sources at hand and so careful has been his use of them.

The headings of the chapters are somewhat unsatisfactory, being simply the dates of the period covered in the chapter, but the author has in part atoned for this by prefixing to the book a full table of contents and adding three adequate indexes. If anything is lacking to the book, it is, perhaps, a chapter or two on the life, manners, and customs of the kingdom. Innumerable details bearing on this subject are, of course, scattered throughout the book; but a subject so unique and interesting might well have found separate treatment, to the great advantage of the whole work. Herr Röhricht has followed out in all its details the political life of the crusading states and has thereby laid bare all the petty meannesses, selfishness, jealousy, corruption, and short-sighted policy of their rulers. He has shown that, although their position was a difficult one, placed as they were among their political and religious enemies, the Christians in the East really brought their fate upon themselves. They followed no wise and well-defined policy steadily, but led a hand-to-mouth existence, with little or no understanding of the larger political and social problems pressing upon them, the proper solution of which would have prolonged their existence. They had no common cause, but each princelet sought his own interests, often at the expense of a neighboring princi-

pality. There was no unity in the history of these crusading states, so Herr Röhricht was compelled to cast his work in the unpleasant form of a chronicle, which makes a consecutive narrative impossible.

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L'ÉTAT ET LES ÉGLISES EN PRUSSE SOUS FRÉDÉRIC-GUILLAUME I^{er} (1713-1740). Par GEORGES PARISSET, Docteur des lettres, Chargé de Cours à la Faculté des lettres de l'Université de Nancy. Paris: Armand Colin & C^{ie}, 5, rue de Mezières; 1898. Pp. xx + 989.

SINCE the war of 1870 the French have shown a tendency to study the history and institutions of Germany with diligence. This book is one of many evidences of their desire to understand their great neighbor more perfectly. The author was attracted to his subject also by his interest in the problems presented by the relations of church and state. These problems, he says, are for the nineteenth century what those of investiture were for the Middle Ages. They were exhibited in all their complexity under Frederick William I, whose domineering disposition and great administrative ability combined to make him the head of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, in fact as well as in theory, and also to pay attention to the Catholics, the Moravians, the Jews, and other denominations in his dominions. M. Pariset does not attempt to solve these problems. He holds that they cannot be solved till we are better acquainted with the facts which illustrate them, and he undertakes nothing more than a presentation of some of the facts gathered from the history of a small territory and of a limited period of time.

His book is in many ways remarkable. He leaves no aspect of his subject unconsidered. He discusses with much insight and discrimination the power of the Prussian state over the Prussian church; the constitution of the church itself; the relation of the church as an organization to the people, and the means by which it ministered to them in spiritual and temporal things; the religious life of the people, including their superstitions; and, last of all, the dissenters and foreigners in their contact with the established church. Each of these subjects is examined on every side, and is illustrated by anecdotes and biographical sketches. Many diagrams and statistical tables are scattered through the book, presenting a multitude of facts in a manner which reveals their significance to us at a glance.